THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. II. No. 62. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THE Teak-built Brig *WERAFF*, 144 Tons register. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 23d September, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND WINCH, has been admitted a partner in our Firm; his interest commenced 1st January last.

The firm now consists of CHARLES SHAW, JOSEPH BLAND, and JOHN HAMMOND WINCH.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghae, 26th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	30,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, to close consignment,—

DUFF GORDON'S, best PALE SHERRY, Drs. 6.25 per dozen. OLD PORT WINE, superior quality Drs. 6 per dozen. CANDLES, 34 cents per lb. FLANNEL, 42 cents per yard.

ALSO,

Steel-faced PENDERS or FIRE IRONS. East India SPIRITS OF WINE.

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 3rd October, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex JAMES SCOTT, & EQUATOR.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY and PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ½ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tacks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *Equator*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 12th September, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED & ON SALE

AT the Stores of the undersigned—

Dried APPLES, PLUMS, & PEACHES in small Kegs.
Very fine RAISINS in Half-boxes.
Fine Fresh ALMONDS, 50-lb.'s Kegs.
SPERM-CANDLES in 5 & 30-lb.'s Boxes.
Superior TABLE SALT.
Tins PRESERVED MEATS, SALMON, OYSTERS, &c.
Good CHAMPAIGN in 1-doz.'s Baskets.
CONGREVE WATER in 3-doz.'s Cases.

Also a small Invoice of CUTLERY, consisting of
Ivory Handled KNIVES and FORKS.
CARVERS with STEELS.

And also some Good Nickel's SILVER-WARE, consisting of
Soup LADLES.
Gravy Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt, and Egg SPOONS.
Table and Dessert FORKS.
4 & 6-holes CRUET-STANDS.

N.B.—In a few days will have an assortment of CLOTHES and TWEEDS of the best descriptions, gaiters, &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 19th September, 1851.

FOR SALE.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Ex *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

A large assortment of CLOTHS and FANCY WOOLLENS; FLANNEL of different qualities; HOSIERY; Superior Table LINEN, and TOWELLING.

ALSO,

JOHN HALL & SON's Best Sporting GUNPOWDER; SHOT; DINNER & TEA SETS, and numerous other articles.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *rin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEREAS, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, late a STORE-KEEPER at Shanghai, has made an Assignment of all his Personal Property in that place in trust for the benefit of his creditors;

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Claims upon the Estate must be proved at Shanghai on or before the 15*th day of April*, 1852, prior to the closing of the accounts of the said Estate.

For the Assignees,
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 15th September, 1851.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosieh*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghai, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Amongst the *Atmospherical Phenomena* noticed in your last issue, the "Mediocrity of both Cotton and Paddy Crops" is asserted as beyond doubt, and in a former paper I observed particular mention, of the great damage done by the last gale, but as I could not discover marks of destruction in the surrounding fields sufficient to justify even casual mention of the slight injury done, and as the Chinese up to the present time are not aware of what is so "apparent" to the *Clerk of the weather*, I have my doubts whether both these items of intelligence are not more imaginative than real, and to prevent, therefore, disappointment to the fortune seeking speculators who might rely on these *figures* as facts, and ship coals to Newcastle or at least rice to a full market, here, I have the hardihood to question your accuracy, and to suggest that caution and a nice discrimination of what is, not what *might be*, should guide all collectors of public information. Put not your faith in the weather is unnecessary advice as nobody does so, but it should not be said that the "Clerk of the weather" is equally unsafe.

—Yours obediently,

CROP.

Shanghae, 3d September, 1851.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 2ND OCTOBER, 1851.

THE weather of the past week has been marked by an average temperature 3° 2′ higher than that of the corresponding week in 1850. Tuesday and Wednesday were particularly warm for the season, the thermometer having indicated as much as 91° in the afternoon. The wind has been more variable than in 1850.

In our present issue a letter may be noticed signed "CROP," calling in question the accuracy of our reports on the Weather and Crops. The writer makes particular reference to the condition of the cotton and paddy. We would remind him that we have not called "*mediocrity of both cotton and paddy crops*" an "*atmospherical phenomenon*;" that *mediocrity* does not imply total failure, but a middling or moderate condition; that we are at all times impartial in our statements, being no speculators, but truthful reporters of our own observations; and finally that we are prepared to vouch for the accuracy of our *figures*.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

SEPTEMBER.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.			RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850		1851	1850
26	F.	30.30	30.26	30.17	76.5	74.	N.E.	S.E. to N.E.		0.00	0.00
27	S.	30.29	30.25	30.17	73.	74.	S.S.E. to E.S.E.	S.E. to E.N.E.		0.00	0.00
28	S.	30.20	30.23	30.19	76.	75.	N.E. to E.	N.E.		0.00	0.00
29	M.	30.24	30.19	30.12	76.5	72.	S.E.	N.E. to N.N.E.		0.00	0.00
30	Tu.	30.09	30.13	29.99	80.	74.	S.E.	E. to E.S.E.		0.00	0.00
OCTOBER.											
1	W.	30.01	30.12	29.88	88.	74.5	S.E. to S.S.E.	N.N.W. to N.W.		0.00	0.00
2	Th.	30.16	30.22	30.04	71.	71.	N.	N.N.W.		0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 3d October, 1851.									Total	0.00	0.00

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

PARTICULARS regarding YUNNAN Province translated from the Autumnal number of the *Red Book* for 1850.—

YUNNAN Province.—("*Yun*" cloudy, "*nan*" south—being south of the Yun range of mountains.)

The Tsung-tuk's (Governor-General) salary 20,000 taels, *a* 4/6, 7-2=£6,250.

The Seuen-foo's (Lieutenant-Governor) salary 10,000 taels=£3,125.

The Heok-yuen's (Literary Chancellor) salary 4,000 taels=£1,250.

The Capital City of the Province is called Yunnan *foo* and it is 8,000 le (2,959 miles) south-west from Peking.

From east to west the Province is 2,510 le (902 miles), and from south to north 1,150 le (413 miles)—it is bounded as follows—

East by Sze-ching foo in Kwangse.
West is Shin-hoo.
South is Keiou-che.
North is Hwuy-le chow in Sze-chuen.
South-east is Chin-guan in Kwangse.
South-west is Theen-ma-kwan.
North-east is Phoo-gnan-ting in Kwaechow.
North-west is.....

It comprises 14 foos, 4 chi-li chows, 4 tings, 26 che chow's, and 39 heens.

The Tsung-tuk or Governor-General of *Yunnan* and *Kweei-chow* Provinces resides at Yunnan *foo*. The Foo-tse also resides there—the Te-too (military officer), Heok-ching (literary chancellor), Poo-ching-sze (treasurer), Gnan-cha-sze (criminal judge), Leang-chow Suy-le-tsou (superintendent of grain and rivers), and the Yen-fa-tsou (superintendent of salt department)—all reside at the Capital City. The She-tung-tsou at Tsin-teen-chow; the Sha-se-tsou at Ta-le-fo; and the She-nan-tsou at Poo-urh-foo.

The number of public officers is as follows:—
14 Che-foos, 4 Chi-li che-chows, 4 Tung-che's, 4 Chi-li tung-che's, 6 Tung-pwan's, 26 Che-chows, 1 Chow-tung, 5 Chow-pwan's, 39 Che-hens, 3 Heen-chings, 3 Te-che-she's, 5 Yen-ta-she, 1 Poo-king-le, 1 Ko-ta-she, 1 Gnan-king-le, 5 Sze-yo, 1 Keou-ko ta-she, 11 Foo-king-le, 5 Che-sze, 25 Seuen-keen, 20 Le-mih, 39 Tren-she, 15 Kaou-shews, 30 Heok-chings, 32 Kaou-yu, 73 Teachers.

Duties, taxes, &c.—

Land taxes fixed and collected	209,582 tls.
Summer's and autumn's taxes on goods, and grain	227,626 shih.
Transmitted to Peking	188,937 tls.
Detained for use in the province	63,506 tls.
Sundry mixed taxes	34,256 tls.

Poo-ching-sze (or Treasurer's) department—

The treasurer's salary	8,000 tls.
Each *foo's*, Tung-che	900 tls.
"Poo-urh" and Chaou-tung's, Tung-che, each	900 tls.
Each *foo's*, "Tung-pwan"	400 tls.
(Except) *Ta-li*, Tung-pwan	600 tls.
Shun-ning and Chaou-tung, do.	400 tls.
Each officers (fan and nee, *tae's*) Shew-ling	80 tls.
Each Chow-tung	300 tls.
Chin-taou and Theaou-chaou, Chow-pwan, each	300 tls.
Keou-chuen and Nan-guan, Do., each	400 tls.
Thang-yuet-chow, Do., each	80 tls.
Kwae-ning and Tse-ho,—2 assistant magistrates—each	80 tls.
Yung-shen's do. do.	210 tls.
Each "King-le's" Che-sze	80 tls.
Po-urh, Chaou-tung, & Kwang-nan's, *King-le*, each	200 tls.
Chaou-tung, Che-sze	200 tls.
The foo's jailor (for wild tribes) each	60 tls.
Each "Le-muh"	60 tls.
Chin-heung chow's, Le-muh	200 tls.
Seuen-hwae's, Le-muh	100 tls.
Each Seuen-keen	60 tls.
The overlooker's of the salt pits of Mung-meen, Moo-ting, Ko-top, Sin-foo, Koo-tsae, Tsheih-poo, each	200 tls.
"Mung-meen's," Seun-keen	100 tls.
Each "Theen-she"	60 tls.
The "Theen-she" of Ning-urh, Khew-pih, Paou-ning, Yung-shen, Gan-guan, Hwuy-tsheih, —six heens—each	200 tls.
The "Theen-she" of Wan-shan heen	100 tls.

Gnan-cha-sze, or Criminal Judge's department—

The Judge's salary, 5,000 tals=£1,250.	
Leang-chow-tsou, or Superintendent of Grain	5,000 tls.
Yen-fa-tsou, Salt department	4,000 tls.
Sze-tung's, Ping-pe-tsou	3,500 tls.

YUNNAN *Foo*,—In the Capital City, in lat. N. 25° 0′ 6″, long. E. 102° 51′ 40″—

It is bounded, East by Chling-keang.
West by Kwang-tung.
North by Tsin-teen-chow.
South by Sin-hin.

The natives are somewhat accustomed in the use of weapons for warlike purposes—the roads are bad, they lead direct to Sze-chuen. There are 4 chows, and 7 heens attached to this *foo*; viz., Chan-ning-chow, Kwang-yang-chow, Kwang-ning-heen, Foo-min-heen, E-leang-heen, Ksou-ming-chow, Tsin-ning-chow, Chling-kung-heen, Lo-tsze-heen, Luk-fung-heen, Yih-mun-heen.

Revenue, &c.—	
Sundry mixed duties	4,855 tls.
Remainder or surplus do.	9,655 tls.
Duties & taxes from the merchant traders	1,500 tls.
Customary taxes	1,370 tls.
Paddy stored in granary fixed quantity	9,200 shih.
Salary of Che-foo (or Chief Magistrate)	2,000 tls.

The Pan-kheaou and Chin-yang two small stations attached—

Manners, customs, &c.—The people are quiet, orderly, and yielding towards each other; they understand and act according to *le*.

Education—From the Foo's college 20 Sewtsse's, from Kwang-ning 20, Foo-min 12, E-leang 20, Kaou-ming 15, Twin-ning 20, Tshing-kung 15, Gnan-ning 20, Lo-tsze 12, Luk-fung 12, Kwan-yang 15, Yih-mun 15.

Productions, manufactures, &c.—The principal articles are—salt, carpets and rugs, black wood, ebony, prunes, gnew-hwang medicine, vermillion, bamboos for pipes, mirrors, thaou-kin (reeds chopped up for mixing in mortar for house plastering), threads, and the large flower *tea*.

To be continued.

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THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn-Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Port Phillip,	June —.
Calcutta,	Aug. 18.	Sydney,	June —.
Bombay,	Aug. 16.	Amoy,	Sept. —.
Madras,	Aug. 14.	Hongkong,	Sept. 14.
Singapore,	Sept. 5.	Ningpo,	Sept. —.
Penang,	Aug. 31.	New York,	July 8.
Batavia,	July 21.	San Francisco,	Aug. 3.
Manila,	July —.	Sdwich. Islands,	Aug. —.

A correspondent has favored us with the following letter:—

Copy. Foreign Office,
June 18th, 1851.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acquaint you in reply to your letter of this day's date, that Sir Samuel Bonham was instructed by a dispatch dated six-month to state to the Chinese High Commissioner, that as the Chinese authorities will not do their duty in preventing the Emperor of China from being defrauded of his just dues, the British Government can no longer order her Majesty's Consuls to do that for the Emperor of China, which the Emperor's own servants do not deem it necessary to do for Him; and that consequently all interference on the part of the British Consular Authorities for the protection of the Chinese Revenue, will for the future be withheld. Sir Samuel Bonham was further instructed to make such arrangements as might appear to him to be sufficient for carrying out the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in this respect.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) H. U. ADDINGTON.

Sir Thomas Birch, Bart.
Cox's Hotel.

We are happy to hear that Rutherford Alcock, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, is gradually recovering from the effects of his severe accident.

That either too much or too little has been effected is becoming every day more plain. An efficient Custom-house administration is essential to the fair working of existing treaties, and we know now—and might have anticipated from the beginning *that* is a thing unattainable in China. Foreign Governments should have placed the trade on a different basis, and either have refused to concede a right to levy maritime duties, or obtained as the condition, some better guarantee for its impartial exercise. The existence of the right, with the absence of all adequate means to collect the Customs fairly, and prevent frauds on the Revenue, could not fail to prove injurious to the Trade it was mainly desired to develope and protect; and inimical to the improvement of our Political relations, on which commercial interests depend. It seems almost superfluous to say that against both those evils no sufficient precaution was taken, and the result has been a perpetual antagonism between the rights of the Emperor and the interests of Foreign Commerce.

Trade is daily deteriorating and suffering in its moral as well as in its more material interests, from all the elements of uncertainty, and derangement of markets, which smuggling attaches to it. While the political influence on which the action of a Government rests is at Zero. They who entertain any hope of improvement in our relations therefore, by instrumentality of Foreign Governments in an amicable sense, can scarcely fail to be disappointed in the end.

In effect, what are the means by which one Government may exercise influence over the councils of another, are they not reduced to these two—the benefit to be hoped, or the consequences to be feared? Now we need waste no time in demonstrating a fact so well known, as the hostile spirit in which Foreign Trade and Foreign intercourse are alike regarded at Pekin; and at how low a rate any benefits from either are estimated by the Emperor and his advisers. All the information Foreigners have been able to obtain from sources both varied and authentic, lead but to one conclusion, that throughout the Empire the authorities regard Foreign intercourse as a necessary evil, forced upon them by adverse circumstances; and the trade to which we attach so much fanciled importance, a trouble and a source of danger, rather than a benefit. Let no Foreigner delude himself with any more favourable view of our present position in China.

We will not now attempt to enter into details to prove that however unreasonable and impolitic may be the feelings of a jealous and arrogant Government, backed by the isolation of their country and the exclusive spirit of the people, many and real causes for distrust, fear, and dislike, do actually exist. Griefs too real and serious against the Foreigner, and founded upon facts too notorious and undeniable, to be either gainsaid by him or forgotten by the Chinese. The bare enumeration of the chief of these will suffice, to all who have any extended knowledge of the subject. Let us for a moment suppose ourselves in the position of the Rulers of this country and then turn our eyes to the *Opium Trade*—and the humiliations of the past war, to the silver absorbing faculty and demoralizing tendency attributed to that traffic by the great mass of the educated Chinese, and add to these, some alarm at the power and territorial proximity of the British Empire on the Thibetian border, with the knowledge that the Government and the people of that country are joint partners, as it were, in this commerce, and say what must be the natural and only legitimate feelings in the mind of a Chinese not immediately engaged in or profiting by it? Or from these sordid and more material interests, let us turn to the Spiritual, and suppose the labours of the *Propaganda* are the subject of contemplation. Jesuitism, it has been well said, is the army of Papal Power. Let us follow the progress of this invading force in the silent march of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, zealous and pious men whom no danger deters, no difficulties intimidate—and if truth must be said, no laws or treaties impede:—watch their persevering progress through every province of the Empire, beyond the Wall, no barrier to them—and across the Mongolian steppes and deserts, even to the heart and Capital of Thibet, the very stronghold of Budhism, by which Faith alone, countless tribes of the Mongolian Race are held tributary to the Emperors of China. Through the length and breadth of the land they penetrate, spreading the doctrines of a new religion wholly subversive of this same Budhism, and new modes of thought and action bearing the seal of a Religious Polity and a Civilization alike fatal to the maxims and conditions of Government on which the Rule of the Tartar dynasty is based: and what can we conclude is the view which the Head of the Tartar race takes of these Missionary labourers, of the impotence of Imperial Edicts, which their presence in the interior demonstrates, and the worthlessness of treaty Provisions, which it equally exemplifies? Or shall we suppose the Emperor to pass from these major griefs to those of a second order and contemplate the iniquities daily practised on this coast by *Lorchas* sailing under the protection of Foreign flags, filled with a mingled brood of outcasts from all lands and nations, Macaoenses, Cantonese, Europeans, who levy black mail, pillage and murder at sea, and beard the authorities on shore. Shall we conclude that he thinks well of those whose Flag covers such outrages, or looks with friendly eye on this section of the European family which Foreign trade brings to the coasts of China?

Finally, to bring to a close a list painful to contemplate, what are we to suppose the Emperor and his advisers think of *Smuggling*; frauds on his revenue, in which the whole family of foreigners share: and what estimate would we have him form of the moral superiority and probity of those who condescend by every species of trickery and deception, in collusion with his own worthless servants, to cheat him of his Custom-house dues? With what effect can any Foreign Government address him in the language of reproach or remonstrance on the virtual infraction of treaties, and cite him to acknowledge the inviolable sanctity of national compacts? Let us dismiss at once then from the category of available or possible means at the disposal of any Foreign Government, remonstrance, or such friendly negociations as lie within the domain of pure diplomacy. In the present state of our relations and under such circumstances as we have hastily referred to, who does not see that Seu, in his plain spoken "communication" rightly characterized all such protocolling "as an idle waste of words," and if we would preserve what little influence or weight belongs to our political position; they had better be carefully avoided. And if reason and argument will not avail still less is any good to be anticipated from idle threats and a tone of menace which our deeds will certainly belie. While we are unprepared to act we must not bluster. At big words which mean nothing, the Chinese are themselves too great proficients to be imposed upon by any, gasconading of a Foreign Power: and were we ill advised enough to enter upon such a course, nothing but contempt would be gained. Persuasion and menace are alike unavailing to influence the councils of the Emperor, and the exclusively national and retrograde party. They equally dread and despise, the progressive ideas which characterize our Western Civilization.

To counterbalance all that is adverse in the bent and tendency of the national mind, and the traditional dislike to the Foreigner, there is but one argument in our favour. The large and ever increasing benefits which commerce brings in its train—in Revenue to a Government, in wealth to a people, and in the humanizing influences which it sheds around wherever it takes root and flourishes. But the time is yet far distant when these can be appreciated by either Tartar or Chinese. For any large and comprehensive views of commerce, and the international benefits which flow from its extension between different countries; they are as yet wholly unprepared. Their education in this direction has scarcely begun, and we know by our own experience in Europe how slow is its progress among the masses; in all that concerns questions of social and political economy.

Hope, then, on which the best political influence rests, has no, "flattering tale," for us. The suggestions of interest are all the other way; and if the Imperial mind is to be influenced at all for the benefit of Foreign trade, it must be by his fears; that is, the predominance of his fear of the present and immediate consequences of a refusal to listen, over the dread of future contingent evils, which all evidence proves the Chinese Authorities as a body believe, must sooner or later result from the extension of Foreign intercourse: nor, unreasonable and untenable as this may seem to us, should they he too hastily or entirely condemned. All the past lessons of the history of that intercourse point that way. In early times the atrocities of Mendez Pinto and his band, of tomb robbing and mendacious celebrity on the coast—and the scandal of the feuds between Dominicans and Jesuits in the interior alike spoke of danger, Chinese subjects were publicly declared by a Pope's decree amenable to the Authority of another Sovereign than their own ruler: for China it appears, in the Legate Tournon has had its cardinal Wiseman whose edicts after raising the indignation of one emperor, finally led to the expulsion under another, of all the Missionaries as subvertera of the Emperor's authority and disturbers of the public peace, as the Portuguese had been cost out from Ningpo, for piracy and pillage. While in later times the opium traffic—the war, with all the pretensions and sources of discussion which have since arisen, and are now of daily occurrence between Chinese and Foreign Authorities, read another lesson not less sinister in its presage. We need look no further for the grounds of a conviction; that deeply rooted prejudice and long nurtured hostility against foreign nations do certainly exist. A larger and freer, intercourse may soften these in time, but only if it be guarded from abuse by a more direct and determined exertion on the part of all Foreign Governments, to enforce a due observance of treaty provisions among their respective subjects;—than has ever yet been carried out, although distinctly enough contemplated in the whole tenor of the three treaties with England, France and America. A suggestion little calculated to be popular we are aware, but those who are most desirous for the expansion of our trade, cramped and starved by Chinese policy and Chinese prejudice, will be the first to admit that, from such a summary of our existing relations and the *barriers to their improvement* no other conclusion can legitimately be drawn. We would fain see China really opened, and anxiously look for the day when a new field for the commercial energies of the west, equivalent almost to the discovery of a new world, shall be obtained.

But in proportion as we are heartily desirous of such a consummation, is it imperative on us to state, what we firmly believe to be the inseparable conditions. Barriers of the most formidable nature require to be removed,—to be beaten down, it may be, and a passage secured through the "brazen walls" which Chinese Policy has raised to confine us to the coast. Yet whenever this shall be achieved, if commerce is to reap the full profit, its onward progress through the breach must be marked by national probity and good faith. Either violence or fraud may give possession of the fairest field, but what the sword wins, the plough-share and the pruning hook can alone make fruitful.

The following official Correspondence will prove interesting to many of our readers:—

Shanghae, *24th September*, 1851.

Gentlemen,—We the undersigned Consuls of Great Britain, the United States of America, Denmark, Portugal, and Holland, having received and given our best consideration to your Circular of the 14th ultimo, addressed to all the Foreign Consuls at Shanghae, have now the honor to inform you that His Excellency Woo the Acting Taoutae has accepted our nomination of Mr. Bayliss and appointed him Harbour Master. His Excellency has further at our suggestion issued under his Seal of Office Certain Port Regulations, a translation of which we enclose for your information, countersigned by ourselves as having been issued with our cognizance and entire concurrence.

We also enclose copy of the Official Correspondence on the subject with the Taoutae as the Chief Local Authority; and have only to add that, agreeing with you as to the necessity for some measures being taken to prevent frequent collisions, and to the expediency of a Harbour Master being appointed to that end, it has afforded us much pleasure to meet your views.

It is almost superfluous to point out to you that the power of the Harbour Master to render efficient service, as well as his means of obtaining the sanctioned remuneration must be greatly in your hands. The unanimity however with which the whole Mercantile Community have upon this occasion come forward to urge the fitness of Mr. Bayliss for the office, gives us full assurance that your influence will in no instance be wanting with all Captains of vessels to your consignment, to give effect to his appointment, and insure conformity on their part to the Regulations.

The difficulties which unavoidably attend any attempt to legislate on such a subject in a Chinese Port, are great; and involve the necessity of an intervention of Chinese Authorities and Consuls conjointly, in the appointment of a Foreigner for which there is no exact precedent. We believe however that our respective Governments will be disposed to approve the steps we have now taken, in accordance with your wishes, and what plainly appears to us to be the general interest; and if further legal sanction be required we doubt not it will in due course be supplied. In the interval we trust confidently to your influence and exertions to obviate whatever impediments may arise, in the first instance, to the efficient working of a new office created in the interest of the Mercantile Community, and at their solicitation; and it must be unnecessary to assure you that no effort will be spared by us respectively, to promote so desirable an object. We have the honor to be Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servants,

Rutherford Alcock,
H. B. M's Consul.
Jno. N. Alsop Griswold,
U. S's Consul.
D. Brooke Robertson,
H. D. M.'s Consul.
T. C. Beale,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul, and Vice-Consul of the Netherlands.

To A. G. Dallas, Esquire.
Messrs. Dent, Beale & Co.
Messrs. Russell & Co., *and others.*

Alcock, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, makes this Communication.*

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Official Communication of the 29th August, 1851, stating that the secretaries of different corporations belonging to the towns of Chaouchow, &c., have petitioned you the Honorable Taoutae to the effect, that from the scattered manner in which the Foreign ships were usually berthed it was impossible to avoid frequent collision between them and the Junks entering the harbour; and praying that this might be remedied, I have since seen you, and verbally discussed the best means of preventing such collisions and maintaining order among the Foreign shipping and the sailors at the Port, and have also entered into communication with all the other Consuls of Foreign Powers now resident at Shanghae; that we might concert together, and finally agree upon the steps to be taken for the general benefit.

A few days before the receipt of Your Official Communication, the Foreign Merchants had addressed the Consuls collectively to the same effect, that collisions frequently took place and praying that measures might be taken in communication with you the Honorable Taoutae to prevent further damage. Thus their being a general agreement as to the expediency of providing a remedy for an evil which every one admits to exist, there is the less difficulty in acting.

It only remains now to provide such remedy, and it is generally considered this will be best effected by the appointment of a Foreigner, to be selected by the Consuls, as a Harbour Master; whose duty it shall be to superintend the berthing and mooring of ships, and to prevent all collision and damage among the Foreign shipping when the vessels enter or leave the anchorage. It will also be necessary that a few simple Port Regulations should be agreed upon and promulgated under your Seal of Office for general observance.

If you the Honorable Taoutae agree in the expediency of these measures, I, and such of my Colleagues as are of the same opinion, will address you a note collectively, nominating for your approval and sanction the person who shall be appointed Harbor Master, and enclosing also a draft of a few Port Regulations to which you the Honorable Taoutae can make an official reply, sanctioning both the appointment and the Regulations; after which the new arrangements can immediately be put in force with good effect.

A necessary Communication.
(6th September, 1851.)

To His Excellency Woo, *Acting Taoutae,*
&c., &c., &c.

True Copy,
Fredc. Howe Hale.

Woo, *Acting Taoutae, &c., &c., &c., makes this rejoinder.*

On the 8th instant, I received your reply stating with reference to the anchorage of Foreign shipping that it is generally considered that a Foreigner selected by the Consuls should be appointed as Harbor Master, whose duty it shall be to superintend the berthing and mooring of ships, and prevent collision by damage; and that it will be necessary to establish a few Regulations; a draft of which can be handed me for promulgation under my seal of office for general observance.

The public recommendation of some one person to take special direction of these matters is I conceive a particularly wise and safe course; and I have therefore to request the Honorable Consul after deciding upon the Regulations necessary, to recommend an individual for the office proposed, and communicate with me officially that I may carry the measure into effect.

A necessary Communication.
(9th September, 1851.)

To Alcock, *H. B. M.'s Consul.*

True Translation,
W. H. Medhurst.

True Copy,
Fredc. Howe Hale

Alcock, *H. B. M's Consul,*—Griswold, *Consul of the United States of America,*—Robertson, *H. D. M.'s Consul,*—Beale, *Consul of H. M. F. Majesty of Portugal and Vice-Consul of H. M. The King of the Netherlands; make this joint communication.*

Having each separately received an Official Communication from you the Hon'ble Taoutae calling attention to the necessity of some precautionary measures in the Anchorage to prevent collisions between Foreign Ships and Chinese Junks to the injury of both, we have collectively considered and discussed by what means this could best be effected. Having agreed that the appointment of a Harbour Master to berth and moor Foreign Vessels, and the promulgation of a few simple Port Regulations will suffice, we have now to recommend the American Citizen Bayliss as a fit and competent person to your notice for appointment to the office of Harbor Master; and on your confirmation, we are prepared to delegate to him such authority as may be necessary to enable him to discharge the duties of that office, in respect to all vessels under our respective jurisdiction, so long as he shall perform the same well, and to our satisfaction.

We also enclose you a draft of the Port Regulations we deem necessary for the maintenance of good order among the Foreign Shipping, and their Crews, when the latter are on shore, which we will thank you to examine; and if they meet your approval, put them on record, and send us an official copy under your seal of office that we may make the same public for general information and observance.

A necessary communication.
(13th September, 1851.)

Seen and approved by
Signed, Rutherford Alcock.
J. N. Alsop Griswold.
D. B. Robertson.
T. C. Beale.

To His Excellency Woo, *Acting Taoutae,*
&c., &c., &c.

A True Copy,
Fredc. Howe Hale.

Woo Keen Chang, *Acting Intendant of Circuit at Shanghae, &c., makes this Communication in reply.*

The Intendant has received the Honorable Consul's Communication informing him that they have agreed that the appointment of a Harbor Master to take special direction of all matters pertaining to the Anchorage of Foreign vessels in this Port would be an advisable measure, recommending the United States Citizen Bayliss as a fit and competent person to hold that office, to whom, on confirmation by the Intendant, the Consuls are prepared to delegate such Authority as shall make it obligatory on all Merchants under their respective flags to comply with his requisitions, and enclosing a code of Port Regulations, such as are deemed necessary for the maintenance of good order among the Foreign shipping, and among their crews on shore, &c.

In reference to the Communication under acknowledgment, the Intendant finds that the General Regulations of Trade already provide in their first Article for the employment of Pilots to Pilot vessels into and out of Port. The present recommendation therefore, of a Harbor Master to control all matters relating to the Anchorage of vessels, in order to prevent their coming into collision with each other, or obstructing Chinese Junks passing to and fro is quite in accordance with the Treaties, while the four Regulations enclosed for confirmation are, he finds, similar in import and practice to that providing for the hiring of Pilots. The proposal, moreover, made by the Honorable Consuls to appoint Bayliss to fill the office of Harbor Master, is very wise and prudent: the Intendant would suggest however the addition of two more regulations (see enclosure Regulations I and 6) defining the limits of the Anchorage, and providing for modifications hereafter when required, (as in the previous Port Regulations made in concert with Intendant Kung,) which with those just agreed upon will form a code of six, which the Intendant begs may be adhered to as the Port Regulations for the future.

A necessary Communication.
One enclosure.
Heenfung, 1st year, 8th month, 26th day.
(21st September, 1851.)

To Alcock, *H. B. M.'s Consul.*
Griswold, *U. S.'s Consul.*
Robertson, *H. D. M.'s Consul.*
Beale, *H. M. F. M.'s Consul, and Consul for H. M. The King of the Netherland.*

Alcock, *H. B. M.'s Consul,*—Griswold, *Consul of the United States of America,*—Robertson, *H. D. M.'s Consul,*—Beale, *Consul of H. M. F. Majesty of Portugal and Vice-Consul of H. M. The King of the Netherlands; make this joint communication.*

Having received the Communication in reply addressed to us by you the Honorable Acting Intendant of Circuit under date 21st September, we now have to state that we have examined the additional Regulations you suggest, and see no objection to their being duly incorporated, merely observing that the limits of the Anchorage are only agreed to, so long as they shall afford sufficient space for the number of Foreign Vessels arriving. Should these increase, so that they could not all be conveniently or safely moored, the limits of the Anchorage must of course be enlarged. We have now therefore signed these Regulations in an English version, and we will thank you to place this document on record for which purpose it is now transmitted, and send back a copy of the Chinese version under your seal of office for each Consulate that it may in like manner be archived. It will only further be necessary that you the Acting Taoutae should give Publicity to the code of Regulations in Chinese, and we will adopt the same course with the English version that no one may plead ignorance; and Mr. Bayliss may at once commence his duties as Harbour Master.

A necessary communication.
(23d September, 1851.)

To His Excellency Woo, *Acting Intendant,*
&c., &c., &c.

True Copy,
Fredc. Howe Hale.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I beg to submit to you the following for insertion.

In order to render our Harbour Master useful, or as the only means of averting the evil, for the prevention of which (it is said) he has been appointed, I would suggest the following:—

1st,—That the Pilots should not be allowed to bring vessels (with a fair wind, and on a flood tide,) higher than within about one mile of the northern boundary buoy before rounding too, and when within half a mile of it, (and the Harbour Master not available,) he should anchor, and make a signal for him.

2ndly,—That it should be incumbent on the Harbour Master to hold himself in readiness to board ships before they are obliged to anchor.

3rdly,—He should be furnished with a boat capable of carrying a long six inch hawser, or, he will be of little assistance, (to a ship, hauling out of an inside, or inshore berth.

ANONYMOUS.

Shanghae, 30th Sept., 1851.

Fugitive Notes on England and the English.

(Taken by a Chinaman after a visit to Great Britain in the years 1844, 45, & 46.)

§ II. The English.*

Contents.—*The Queens: Women*—their appearance and dress: *Men*—appearance and dress: *Merchants: Religion and Charity: Intercourse in Society: Meals*, breakfast, dinner, tea-parties: *Miscellaneous Manners and Customs: Conclusion.*

"On the throne there sits a Queen who is endowed by Heaven with remarkable wisdom, and governs her subjects with great benevolence.

"The faces of the fair sex (for shading which they wear gauze veils of the finest texture,) are as delicate as the Hibiscus flower; and, as I have watched them sitting side by side in the same carriage, I could not help remarking how like the sweet violet they looked. Their eyes, having the blue tint of the waters of autumn, are charming beyond description; and their waists are squeezed as tight and thin as a willow branch. What perhaps caught my fancy most was the sight of elegantly dressed young ladies, with pearlwhite necks and tightlaced waists. Nothing can possibly be so enchanting as to see ladies that compress themselves into taperforms of the most exquisite shape, the like of which I have never seen before. In their splendid carriages (which are generally drawn by a pair of horses, each with a diamond spot of white hair upon its snout,) ladies and gentlemen sit together; but as for the ladies who grace these carriages,—their beauteous hue surpasses the bloom of the spring flowers,—their eyebrows are of a delicate outline resembling that of hills looming on the distant horizon,—the colour of their eyes is of the most charming blue,—and their whole deportment is as calm and cool as are the autumnal waters.

"The elegant dresses they wear are often made of watered silk that looks like a collection of fibres from some cirrus-cloud. In the cold weather they are in the habit of putting variegated furtippets and boas round the neck. Tortoise-shell combs are used for keeping up the hair, both on the back and the side of the head. Their caps are decked with elegant artificial flowers; their bonnets carry plumes of brilliant feathers; and caps and bonnets alike are trimmed with beautiful ribbons. When they go out for a walk, fine silken bags dangle from their pretty arms, coral chains with gold watches are slung around the neck, they carry open parasols of the shape of the full moon, their robes are gay as the rain-bow, and, as they pass and repass you while you stand at your door, the pretty sounds of their tittering and talking remind you of the sweet notes of the thrush.

"As to the men, they have prominent noses, bushy eyebrows, and frizzly hair. They spare no pains in washing, dressing, and adorning their persons. Their undergarments are tight: their outer, short and open in front. The sleeves of their coats are worn tight to keep out the cold. As perspiration is very much disliked, scented oils or waters are much used,—some of which (for deliciousness of flavour) can vie with what is of the highest repute among us under the name of "The Dragon's Saliva!" They carry beautiful pieces of gold and silver money in elegant purses. Their hats are of beaver, their shoes of leather, and their clothes of fine black cloth.

"The British are an enterprising people. Most of their Merchants are men of large capital; and, being fearless of danger as well as regardless of distance, they travel far off upon the sea to the remotest regions, to open marts for their commerce.

"Great Britain has been, for nearly eighteen centuries, under the influence of Christianity, to which chiefly, I think, must be attributed the refinement in customs and manners of the nation. Of the idle tales and silly vagaries of the Buddhist and Taouist religions they know nothing; because they derive all the principles of true morality from its only source—the Supreme Being. They do not even offer sacrifices to the manes of their departed ancestors; but the whole nation are, to a man, worshippers of the God of Heaven. Him they adore with all sincerity of heart; hence, the intercourse in society is marked by pure integrity and unmixed kindness. The worship of God they observe in their families. Thus, for instance, in the morning the entire household meet to unbosom their hearts, thoughts, and affections in solemn worship and prayer to the God of all.—In this act too, their love to the human race shines forth very remarkably, inasmuch as during this service also, they earnestly desire that goodwill and benevolence may extend throughout the whole world. In praying they do not pray that they themselves may secure any selfish ends, such as fame or gain. Bearing in mind that the instructions of the ancient sages should be strictly observed, they suffer no low and selfish thoughts at such a time to disturb their minds; but, having finished perusing a portion of God's Holy Word, they all together prostrate themselves before Him and implore with all fervour that the gospel may spread far and wide, until it shall reach every spot on this habitable globe. For the public worship of God, they have chapels or churches,—to each of which a minister is appointed who conducts the service and preaches to the congregations. Nor are their preachers of the gospel reluctant to go to the most forbidding wilds in foreign countries, if they can but fulfil the objects of their sacred calling in those places.

"Among charitable Institutions, the English support Medical Dispensaries and Public Hospitals where they cure lingering diseases, without the use of those tedious and ineffective prescriptions that are in vogue among the people of this Middle Kingdom.

"The English seem to delight in the golden rule 'love they neighbour as thyself;' and, in carrying out the spirit of this maxim, I do not think there is any farce or hypocrisy with them. As far as came under my observation, the feelings of the people are generous and benevolent, their manners perfectly refined, and their usual deportment while it is kind and bland bespeaks the deepest sincerity.

"Hosts and guests are exceedingly polite to each other, and, both in meeting and parting, heartily shake hands; while relations, in token of deep affection, exchange the kiss of friendship. When strangers meet, the intercourse is most respectful, and the conversation free from rude speeches. Sometimes, as a mark of attention, they may treat you to a glass of wine, sometimes to a cup of tea. The writer of these notes, although a visitor from a very distant country and a man of no merit whatever, was nevertheless entertained with the greatest hospitality, everywhere met with much respect, and, no matter into what company he went, eager inquiries were put to him regarding China and her customs. Many a gay lady has made tea for their Chinese stranger, and often, often, have bright young maidens brought their albums to him that he might write a line or two of Chinese for them.

"In their social intercourse *respect for the female sex* is one feature that I could not help observing as being very prominent, and most likely inherited by them from antiquity. Their young children are well educated and well behaved; and the sweetest harmony prevails in the family circle, so that, whenever its members group around the fireside, there is no squabbling, no wrangling, but all is order, quiet, peace.

"When they take their meals, the whole family sit at one and the same table.

"The breakfast is served in an elegant service of plate and porcelain.

"When the dinner-hour arrives, (the lateness of which depends on the rank of the guest,) each lady leaning her arm upon that of a gentleman is conducted to the dining room. The festive board is decorated with flowers of the most exquisite hue, and fruits of every variety. Spoons, instead of chopsticks, are set out to eat rice with—rice as white as snow. Their table-knives glitter like the hoar-frost and have edges sharp enough to mince the toughest meat. When the choicest dishes have all been laid out,—and before even a spoon or a knife is touched,—thanks are first offered up to the Ruler of all for the bounties of His Providence. Soup in a tureen is usually the first dish;—after which, the several standard dishes come in succession. Instead of rice being, as with us, their staple food, they take beef and mutton, (cooked not with firewood but with coal). Ask for what spice you like to stimulate your appetite with, and it is at once handed to you. Various wines too, (the fine product of the grape,) the sweet flavour of which fills the banquet room, are served out in abundance.

"At their evening parties, as I have watched the most delicious tea made in silver tea-pots and the silver-tray go round the room laden with snow-white sugar, rich cream, sweet cakes, and pearly butter, I could not lose sight of the ladies before me. They looked like fairies of the most lovely figure flitting and gliding before my eyes. And yet these were not airy phantoms, or cloud-wrapped nymphs, created by some magic art. They were living realities; and, one cup of tea, under auspices so propitious, was enough to drive dull care away!

"The usual hour for getting up in the morning is five o'clock, and, for going to bed at night eleven.—When they want to call a servant, they ring a bell. The attendant is waiting outside and, on hearing the call, quietly walks in.—At weddings the reigning colour is white, at funerals black.—In using the doorknocker, there seems to be something like the following rule: A lady taps gently, a gentleman gives a decided and repeated knock, the postman makes two loud rapid strokes, a servant only one.—When a visitor comes to pay a call, it is customary to send up a neat card with his name upon it: As soon as he crosses the threshold of the house-door, he takes off his hat.—You will almost invariably find that each gentleman, in taking his walks abroad, carries his cane or stick with him: you will not often see a servant boy following behind, but more frequently a dog, or perhaps a pet-cur with a bell around his neck.—Ladies and gentlemen, when they walk out together, generally walk arm in arm.—Go out at what hour you choose and you may, if you like, mount some finely equipped coach; or, if you are about to take a jaunt into the country, the coach-guard blows his horn to warn you of the hour for starting.—In lodging any money at a banker's office, you receive a note or bill to the amount thereof.—The grey-goose quill is used for writing the running hand; and, when a letter is written and folded, it is sealed with wax.—For his leisure moments, every one has at hand what suits his taste, a musical instrument or a book. The ladies at such times are great readers, or while their spare moments away in working embroidery with a pretty delicate needle. The gentlemen are fond of amusing themselves at cricket, which is played either out of town or on a fine lawn, and is really well worth looking at.

"In conclusion now, reader, amidst all the wonders, attentions, and enjoyments which I found among the English people,—what think you was it that mortified me? It was—that I was not able to speak one word of their language. A consciousness of this defect greatly annoyed me at the time, and the reminiscence thereof still makes me feel no little shame."

* The first Section, on *"England"*, was given in our last number.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojey de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 60.)

TRANSLATION.

Book Second.

What was remarkable on this occasion, Lystching did the very same thing, and persuaded himself that by being diligent, he would surprise the enemy, already fatigued by the march, and little fit to fight so immediately after it. Full of this idea, he sallied forth from his entrenchments at break of day, with a goodly troop of cavaliers, and drew nigh the camp of Ousankouei to reconnoitre his position and insult him. But he was on his guard, and Lystching having had full opportunity to observe could not doubt it, he therefore withdrew.

Ousankouei had no sooner learnt the eagerness that the rebels had to engage in the fight, than he gave orders to his soldiers to take some nourishment, and to be ready to march at the first signal. The whole army sallied forth very soon after; and the general arranged his order of battle, without the enemy offering any opposition. The latter had the same opportunity of arranging his own line of operations, to the greatest advantage, and no doubt he omitted nothing that could aid the best disposition of his troops.

It could be wished that the writers of that period had left us some detail of the operations of that day; but having neglected to do so, it will suffice for us to observe here, what is strictly true, that both Generals were skilful, in the vigour of their age, of a well earned reputation in arms for valour and conduct; that the army on either side was well disciplined and accustomed to war; and if that of Lystching had the advantage in point of numbers, the excess was well counterbalanced by the extraordinary bravery of the Manchus, a great many of whom had served under the great Taytsong; the interest in fact was pretty equally counterpoised between the two parties, the total ruin of the one or the other depending irreparably on his defeat, in the coming battle. Hence one can judge with how much impetuosity these two great armies would rush to the charge, struggle, recede and return to the charge with renewed fury, in a word, do all that mortal bravery and energy, and a contest for life or death, backed by all military tactics and skill, could avail on so momentous an occasion.

It is agreed that the battle lasted a long time, that is to say, from eleven o'clock in the morning till the going down of the sun; and, the night coming on, they separated as if by tacit agreement; without either side daring to claim the victory or say more than it was not conquered. Lystching who had a larger number of combatants, also lost the larger proportion. But his principal loss consisted, in the deaths of a great many old officers, intrepid men, devoted to the fortunes of their General, and incapable of remorse. As these formed the great strength of his army, he lost thence all hope of maintaining himself where he was, and his views were immediately turned towards Shansi. Two days after this dreadful battle he withdrew his troops in that direction, and followed himself in the rear guard.

(To be continued.)

An extract of the journal of Mr. T. W. Norman, M.D., *(from Hungary) of a voyage from Bombay to Bassora on the "Euphrates," thence into Persia, and thence to Shanghai, in the North of China.*

(Continued from No. 61.)

Several Jewish families I noticed in this place, whose fate, as merchants or artists, was as bad as I ever beheld.

The Arabs, not so bad in conduct as they are described by many, deserve notice and consideration even in their degraded condition, and rude appearance, the fruit of false doctrine, despotism, and tyranny; they have been unable to improve, or advance in intelligence and civilization. But ignorance and stupidity, I know has in no place an excuse; yet what being could pitilessly reflect on a tribe of men who through such wily rulers, and false teachers are brought to such misery, which finally terminates in infinite ruin and destruction. But if christians, and their teachers, in former days only could have shown the verity of their doctrine, and taught it by example, I am quite sure, that the tribes of Arabia would have been the first attracted to a rational doctrine, full of life and spirit, but alas! man is vile, and too prone to fancy, and that which belongs to man but seldom inclined to that, which is pregnant with life and salvation.

And while Mahomed in his days, observed such intrigue, and discord amongst the christians, and their sects, and parties, full sympathy and true patriotism for his country arose to deliver them from the pestilential superstitions and degraded paganism, then in its lowest depths, but on such a noble project he lost himself through want of true wisdom, debased himself through vain imaginations, and while he successfully rose to power, at last completed the promotion of his schemes with the sword, and thus ignorantly ruined the happiness of several hundred millions of his fellow creatures, even up to this day; but heaven is full of mercy and grace, and I have even hope for Arabs; they accepted several hundred gospels and other useful books in their native tongue of me, and received them with gladness, even at Bassora.

But the despotic sway of the Turks, and the fearful superstitions in which the Arabs have sunk at this day, can only be removed by heavenly grace, and this I hope they will obtain, for Heaven and Earth are full of it for all mankind. They received me very kindly.

December 10.—To-day I was again sailing along the Euphrates in an Arab vessel and arrived at Mahammorah; a very poor place, and after having taken in more cargo, we were soon at sea, with a good breeze, and, on the 15th, I landed again on the shores of Farsistan at the port Bushier.

This place, as before mentioned, was about 5 months in a state of anarchy, but since the utmost tranquillity prevailed, the new Governor from Shiraz, "Hassen Aly Khan," had taken up his residence in the Castle, but the City was void of men, and the deepest silence reigned in every lane; houses were forsaken by their inhabitants. Persian soldiers were met in every quarter, and the female populace seemed to breath a little easier, as when I left this in progress for Bassora.

The worthy English Gentlemen received me very kindly to whom I feel to this moment indebted with many obligations.

Large Caravans daily arrived from Persia, and in a few days, shops were again opened in the market, and trade began to revive with the greatest rapidity, five ships were here at anchor, and a sixth arrived with pilgrims from Mecca, (two of the ships were from Batavia, the one the *Esmeralda*, the second the *Charlotte*, an English brig, three English men-of-war, but of the latter some left soon, but the steamer *Auckland* remained a few days longer, though she left this with the Resident for the Arabian shores.

23.—A Captain Robertson of the Hungarian Army, gave me a great deal of information concerning my friends, and relatives whose fate had been very severe in the late wars and insurrections, which accounted for the delay of my letters in Bombay.

26.—The weather was very delightful, for the hilly track of Fars, was covered with heavy snow, and gave the small range a very fine aspect; but some Caravans daily arrived through all the snow with merchandise, from the remote provinces of Persia.

I resided here amongst the English Gentry up to the 29th of January, when I took ship on board the barque *Aliwal*, which left this for Bombay.

With a good breeze, and all sail set, we soon lost sight of Bushier, we were in ballast and had forty five passengers and a few Persian horses on board; but were obliged to seek for anchorage in order to obtain fresh-water, which we soon found, at the Island Gantekenn.

31.—The inhabitants were to some degree very friendly, but while a strong gale arose, the sea was so heavy that we could not get the required element. The heavy sea crushed the windlass, and the crew being only nine in number, had not a little difficulty in bringing up the anchor.

Several Arabian vessels, (Baggelows,) had become total wrecks in the last gale, and many men's lives, and some horses had been lost.

February 3, 1851.—The strong breeze soon died away, and we in the evening were almost becalmed. Arrived at the SE. point of the Island Larrack, we had here a misfortune, for either through carelessness or misapprehension, our vessel got on shore and soon after sunk very much on one side, and remained in this position throughout the night.

4.—Early in the morning we found our position approximating the mainland about 30 yards, in sight of a small village of Arab fishermen.

These inhabitants came soon on board, and the Captain promised them payment for their assistance in aiding in bringing the vessel again afloat. They were further engaged to furnish the vessel with 40 casks of fresh-water for due payment, nearly the whole of the villagers were employed, but while ahead the vessel had only 6 feet water, we had very little hope of getting soon again afloat.

The little Island looked rather singular with all its small conical hills, and I requested the Captain to go on shore a little while; I got for reply you can go for about 4 hours, then I left the vessel in a fisher-boat and very soon stood upon the highest of the ten little hills, and had a fine prospect over almost the whole Island.

I found some geological specimens, beautiful Crystals, Limine abundant, also Antimony and Limestone, and many fossil-shells, of a very remote era. I observed a mineral vein, resembling Lead but I obtained no specimen, the rocks bore the appearance of having been in a melted state and I observed in various directions, much pumice, lava and ironite.

The vegetation consisted of several Acacias, (A: Arabica, and A: Modesta,) Christ-thorn, Camel-thorn, and wild rose bushes, which in some parts entirely cover the soil.

A species of gazelle is seen here, I saw several but not distinctly, and amongst this stony soil, I noticed a very fine growth of Wheat and Barley, and the villagers behaved very friendly during my inspection of the Island. I was about two hours away when I stood again on the beach, and it seemed as if my vessel were still in the same place, but I soon beheld the barque in full sail, the fishermen would not give me any boat, not even for money. I offered them about 40 Persian Rupees or Kronies, they had no hope of overhauling her although she was not above two miles from the shore.

But she having a good breeze I some hours after lost sight of her. I asked the Shaig why they detained me, and had not given me a boat, as they would have received their due, but all the people said because the Captain had not paid them for their labour and the water; and for this they demanded payment from me, after many words I promised them to pay every claim if they would give me a boat and every thing should be arranged by the Shaig at Bander Abbas.

They at last changed their behaviour and became as friendly as before; they then kindly gave me some bread and roasted fish, and gave me a lodging also and sought to cheer me with their simple expressions, "Allah Kereem" and thus I spent the night with them.

5.—In the morning I looked about to discover if I might see my vessel; for in the night it blew a strong gale, and quite contrary, it was about 12 o'clock at noon, when I was preparing to leave this for Bander Abbas, when a ship made its appearance and at last I perceived that it was the *Aliwal*, from which a cutter was sent on shore with the second Mate to inquire for me, and as soon as they landed the Arabs surrounded them all and demanded payment of their claims. I made them some presents, and some went with me on board, and received there every penny, the Captain then said that he detained the money, in order that they might bring me on board, I felt sad and tired after this adventure, and having a strong wind, we in a short time lost sight of the Island, passed Hormuz, and sailed along the coast of Beloochistan, and after having passed "Kohi Mubarack," (or the blessed mount) which isolated rock is of considerable height, and of a very curious fantastic aspect. A little below its summit is through out a large hole probably a sign of prior days when the rolling waves were busy around its head but which abated through other agency, and left thus this singular monutain in an extensive plain decorated with scenery of a very pleasing nature.

The fine breeze still swelled our sails and our course was often at a rate of eight miles an hour, and as the wind increased we soon lost sight of the lovely Beloochistan shores, and in the morning on the 15th February, the highland near Bombay burst upon our view, and a little after the town, with its beautiful harbour and several small islands which, formed together a panorama of the most sublime and picturesque description.

The Commander of the barque *Aliwal*, Captain Anderson, a native of Dumfries, (Scotland) kindly allowed me to stay on board until the Dutch barque *Charlotta* had come in from Persia, on her way to Batavia. She arrived exactly on the 20th in which I instantly arranged a passage and sailed from this on the 26th with a fair breeze along the coast of Malabar, for the southern Hemisphere, for Batavia on the Island of Java.

It was now the third time that I left and entered the harbour of Bombay, the first was in December 1843, arriving by Aden in south Arabia, from Nigritia, Nubia, and northern Abyssinia, but stayed then in Bombay only four days, whence I sailed again for Calcutta.

The second arrival at this port was on the 17th February 1850, then coming from Chinese Tartary, Cashmeere Gurwall, through a part of Western India, crossed the Buttee Territory, thence along the Indus through the Scinde, by Kurachee, whence I took ship on board the screw steamer *Bombay*, which voyage thence to this, lasted only four days.

The third was the departure for Persia and the arrival from thence as related, and now the recent departure for the southern Hemisphere to the Island of Java.

(To be continued.)

Imitated from the Chinese.

Spring is coming—spring is come!
Thro' the buds the sunbeams glancing,
And the unfetter'd streams are dancing:
Welcome springtide home!

Spring is coming—spring is come!
In the wind the peach-bloom flying,
Lilies on the water lying:
Welcome springtide home!

Spring is coming—spring is come!
Fresh and gentle breezes blowing,
Evening's lovely radiance glowing:
Welcome springtide home!

Spring is coming—spring is come!
Glowing on our robes, as even
Lights the occidental heaven:
Welcome springtide home!

Spring is coming—spring is come!
Bring the golden cups, preparing
Welcomes, for the guests are nearing:
Welcome! welcome home!

From the Chinese.

Day by day the year progresses,
Year by year old age comes on;
Spring the earth in garlands dresses,
Moons revolve, and spring is gone.
Since the hours of time are flying,
O! enjoy those flying hours!
Sorrow when life's flowers are dying,
Will not wake the dying flowers.

From the Chinese.

Of the long year, the flowrets bloom
But one short season,—and of this,
Few are their hours of light and bliss;
To kiss the dews,—to shed perfume,
Dance in the breeze,—and then decay
And die—as die the clouds—away.
Unseen, unknown, imprison'd, they
Thro' summer, autumn, winter, pass;
Thro' heat and cold;—their little day
Of spring-life dawns;—and then, alas!
They smile—contented with their fate,—
They smile and die—the desolate!
Yet even that little life is gloomed
In sorrow;—pilfered by the bee:
By the rough storm-wind shaken; doomed
To the worm-cankered stony.
A misty morn—a frosty hour,
Deadens the leaves, and kills the flower.
O, spare them—spare them in their reign,
Their swift and feeble reign—so short
When longest—and at best, so vain;
O, not in vanity or sport,
Tear them from their maternal stems,
But let them rear their diadems.

John Bowring.

The English and India Mails arrived in the *Iona*, and *Antelope*, on the 27th and 28th ultimo, they impart but little news; next week we may be able to give a few extracts, as well as from the latest California papers. We have not received the *Illustrated London News*, by the last mail, as usual.

We observe the following additions to the Library by last mail:—

582. Austen's (Jane) Mansfield Park.
562. Baines (Edward) Life of.
581. Coleridge (Hartley) Essays and Marginalia, 2 vols.
578. Davy's Consolations in Travel.
579. Do. Salmonia.
576. Goethe's Dramatic Works.
575. Do. Autobiography, 2 vols.
571. Humboldt's Letters to a Female friend, 2 vols.
583. James' (G.P.R.) Henry Masterton.
568. Johnston's North America, 2 vols.
573. Junius' Letters and Works, 2 vols.
569. Kelly's California, 2 vols.
567. Knox's Game Birds.
574. Lardner's Natural Philosophy.
563. Latham's Natural History of Man.
565. Lytton (Bulwer's) King Arthur.
570. Mackay's Western World, 3 vols.
564. Macintosh (Sir James) Essays and Miscellaneous Works.
566. Schloeder's Book of Nature.
572. Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland.
580. Waterton's Essays in Natural History, 2 vols.
577. Three Courses and a Dessert illustrated by George Cruikshank.

The Quarterly Review for July, and the usual Magazines.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Panama*, from New York:—
Drills, ...36,000 pieces.
Sheetings, ...20,375 ,,
Lead, ... 2,205 piculs.
Stores, ... 150 packages

Per *Regia*, from Hongkong:—
Long Ells, ...160 pieces.

Per *Fenelon*, from Hongkong:—
Drills, ...3,000 pieces.

Per *Susquehanna*, from San Francisco:—
Stores, ...25 packages.

Per *Eucles*, from Hongkong:—
White Shirtings, ...2,950 pieces.
Grey Shirtings, ...3,700 ,,
Fancy Cotton, ... 480 ,,
Velvets, ... 80 ,,
Long Ells, (5,160 charges), ...660 ,,
Woollens, (2,114 do.) ....
Sugar, ...6,950 piculs.
Treasure, ... 10 boxes.
Samples, ... 3 packages
Furniture, ... 12 ,,

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Oct. 1, Propontis, *for* Belfast.
1, Lydia, (Am.) ,, California.
1, Nerbudda, ,, N. S. Wales.
1, Lantao, (Am.) ,, New York.
1, Iona, ,, Hongkong.
1, Wm. Jardine, ,, London.
1, Lady Macdonald, ,, London.

Outward Bound.

Oct.—, Countess of Seafield, *for* London.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—John Bunyan, and John Dugdale.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, Jeremiah Garnett, and Sunda.
Bombay.—William Goddard.
Singapore.—Abaraman, Druid, & Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Abergeldie, Island Queen, Mazeppa, and Nymph.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1850.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
Total,	3,274,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,320,759-5-1-2

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at this Office.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., recently from Persia, may be consulted at his residence, the Bungalow adjoining the premises formerly occupied as the *Herald* office.
Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by
W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale at Shanghae by
H. FOGG & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept. 27	Iona	B. schr	160	Dowman	Hongkong	Sep. 13	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 27	Stately	B. bark	565	Ginder	New Zealand	July —	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 28	Susquehannah	A. ship	583	Smith	California	Aug.—	Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 28	Eucles	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Hongkong	Sep. 5	Sugar	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 28	Antelope	A. bark	370	Roundy	Hongkong	Sep. 14	Opium	Russell & Co.
,, 28	Regia	B. brig	186	Johnstone	Hongkong	Aug. 29	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 28	Nebraska	A. ship	516	Toon	California	Aug.—	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 29	Tory	B. bark	511	Duncan	Swich. Islands	Aug.—	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston & Co.

PASSENGER,—per *Susquehannah*, William Platt, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept. 30	Propontis	B. schr	255	Barnes	Belfast	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 30	Lydia	A. schr	161	Potter	San Francisco	Sundries	Russell & Co.
,, 30	Nerbudda	B. bark	428	Main	N. S. Wales	Tea, &c.	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 30	Lantao	A. ship	593	Bradbury	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell & Co.
,, 30	Iona	B. schr	160	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Oct. 1	William Jardine	B. ship	671	Raitt	London	Tea, &c.	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 1	Lady Macdonald	B. ship	678	Elder	London	Tea, &c.	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
,, 2	Countess of Seafield	B. ship	450	Leisk	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 4	Fenelon	A. bark	393	Ropes	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Abergeldie, ...	London	600	April 15	3,407,300	474,000	2,083	3,960
Sunda, ...	Liverpool	381	May 24	2,874,555	116,360	1,090	85
Jeremiah Garnett, ..	Liverpool	447	,, 30	2,464,140	87,400	96	..
John Dugdale, ...	London	407	June 18	2,058,817	..	..	500
John Bunyan, ...	London	466	,, 21				

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Acadia	579	Sept. 21	B. ship	519	Dunn	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.		
Anne Jane	567	Aug. 9	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Anne & Jane	580	Sept. 21	B. bark	301	Smith	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Sydney	Early
Annette Gilbert	564	Aug. 10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Antelope	174	Sept. 28	A. bark	370	Roundy	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	To-day.
Crisis	570	Sept. 6	B. ship	426	Gibson	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Dido	575	Sept. 18	B. schr	31	Judd	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Eleanora	576	Sept. 16	B. bark	320	Hunter	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Equator	568	Sept. 8	B. brig	235	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Eucles	584	Sept. 18	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson and Co.		
Euphrates	557	July 25	B. ship	425	Gowanlock	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
General Michells	2	Aug. 7	Du. sh.	383	Prosser	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Singapore	Early
Heroine	4	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
James Scott	572	Sept. 7	B. bark	346	Sutter	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Liverpool	Early
John Baring	149	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Lightning	569	Sept. 6	B. schr	182	Bing	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Malvina	6	Sept. 16	H. ship	250	Both	Russell & Co.		
Martin Frederick	1	Aug. 20	Pru. sh.	595	Schutz	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Mary & Anne	577	Sept. 20	B. bark	212	Nolan	Lindsay & Co.	Manila	Early
Menelus	565	Aug. 10	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Nebraska	173	Sept. 28	A. ship	516	Toon	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Nestorian	171	Sept. 17	A. ship	695	Blish	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Oliver Cromwell	550	July 22	B. bark	504	Smith	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Panama	170	Sept. 15	A. ship	612	Dearborn	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Panic	560	Aug. 7	B. bark	460	Howard	Shaw, Bland & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Quentin Leitch	573	Sept. 8	B. ship	643	Fitzmorris	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Quito	546	July 11	B. ship	503	Goulding	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	Man & H. Town	Early
Regia	582	Sept. 28	B. brig	186	Johnstone	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Sydney	Early
San Benito	5	July 23	S. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Sea Queen	574	Sept. 11	B. ship	372	Shearar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Serafina	1	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdis	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Manila	
Siam	3	Aug. 11	Sia. bq.	[illegible]	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Spec	559	Aug. 6	B. schr	80	Leitch	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Stately	581	Sept. 27	B. bark	565	Ginder	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Susquehannah	175	Sept. 28	A. ship	583	Smith	J. M. Smith and Co.	New York	Early
Tory	583	Sept. 29	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Weraff	578	Sept. 20	B. brig	144	Smoult	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	8th Inst.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales*
Year 1844-45, ...	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,852	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	536,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48, ...	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,57[illegible]	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49, ...	10,233,449	18,100	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	802,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50, ...	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,433	114,095	..	137,602	228,007	48,724	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49, ...	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,097	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,293,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain, ...	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States, ...	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,793,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia, ...	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise, ...	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,000	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California, ...	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49, ...	33,877,570	...	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50, ...	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,940	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Nankeens Boxes*	*Silk Piece Goods Packages*	*Wool Bales*
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	3,640	1	3	6
Sept. 4	Anna, (Dut.) ..	300	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378,000	..	..	..	..
,, 10	Prince, ...	268	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270,000	..	..	..	..
,, 18	Emily, ...	253	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193,013	..	..	..	..
,, 20	Menzies, ...	448	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,046	..	..	7½ piculs.	..
,, 27	Lady Macdonald,	678	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640,300	1,061	..	..	..
,, 27	Propontis, ...	255	Dublin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284,000	..	..	..	..
,, 30	Wm. Jardine, ..	671	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	795,000	135	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gun-powder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Total Pounds	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens Pieces*	*Nankeens Cases*
Aug. 18	Howqua	582	New York																	
,, 24	Candace	398	New York																	
,, 30	Ariel	628	New York																	
Sep. 3	D. Godfrey	230	Boston																	
,, 23	Josiah Quincy, ..	475	New York																	

The Cargoes of the above vessels have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Black Total Pounds*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yng. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green Total Pounds*	Grand Total Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda, ...	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gun-powder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*
Augt. 20	John Spencer, ...	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503,070	

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